

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 25

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—No. 57, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquez d'Almeida  
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Consul General  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,  
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*Portuguese services:* Sunday School 6:30 p.m.; preaching  
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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves  
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Rios (central line) 9:38 a.m.; Lafayette [Queluz] 10:00 p.m.;  
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a.m.; Cachoeira (S),  
Paulo branci 11:43 a.m.; São Paulo 6:30 p.m.; Porto R R 6  
p.m.; Demarquie/leaves São Paulo 6:30 p.m.; Lafayette 7:30 p.m.;  
Porto Novo 12:40 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:45  
p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio  
das Flores line at Coimbra; União Mineira line at Ser-  
vicio Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São  
Leopoldo line at Ponto Novo; and São Paulo and Rio de  
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving  
at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p.m.; Porto Novo  
5:30 p.m.; Cachoeira 6:00 p.m.; Demarquie, leaves Cachoeira  
at 6:40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:38 a.m.  
arriving at Barra 2:14 p.m. and at Rio at 5:30 p.m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m.; the  
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra da Purificação.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7:25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20; Corderio 1 hour  
per tramway from Cantagallo 1:20 and Mocico 2:05 p.m.  
Return train leaves Mocico 8:15; Corderio 9:15 and Nova  
Friburgo 11:20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 p.m.  
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with  
trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme  
Velho, Laranjeiras at 5:30, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:45, a.m. and  
1:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p.m. on Sundays and holidays;  
and at 6:30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 15 p.m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave  
Tijuca Manhã at 4 p.m. week days and 7:45 p.m. Sundays  
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Residence: Rua da Handreck Leão, No. 70. Office Rua da  
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Dr. Alexandre CARVALHO—Surgeon and Physician—  
Office, Rua Príncipe de Mauá No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.  
Residence, Rua S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. FAIRBAKES M. D. EDIN.—Surgeon and  
Physician Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 15. From 11 to  
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## THE RIO NEWS

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for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1885.

We devote considerable space in this number to the debates in the General Assembly over the recent change of ministry. As this change involves a change of party as well, out of which serious complications and new policies may arise, it is desirable that the explanations given for it and the intentions of the new cabinet, should be given as fully as possible. The calling of a conservative ministry at a time when the Chamber of Deputies has a large liberal majority, and the decision to dissolve and hold new elections so soon after those of last year, are certainly anomalous political conditions which many will fail to understand. At its best, a general election involves a great waste of time and money, and is equivalent to a partial suspension of business during its continuance. It therefore represents a large loss to the country, besides being a fruitful source of disorder and corruption. In view of all this, the resolve of the Emperor to call a conservative ministry is not only a matter of surprise, but it is one which the best friends of Brazil can not help condemning as both impolitic and hurtful. The die, however, has been cast, and His Majesty must now abide the consequences.

THE one great advantage which the new ministry will have—and it is one from which we have been led to anticipate some desirable reforms—is to be found not so much in the so-called principles and policy of the conservative party, but rather in the change of one set of men for another from whom new and, possibly, better measures may be anticipated. It will be much easier for a conservative ministry to break away from the *grande lavoura* ideas of Sr. Simões or the arbitrary bureaucratic system of Sr. Boarque de Macedo, or the slave-indemnity principles of Sr. Saraiva, than it would be for a liberal ministry; and for this reason and the belief that the conservatives would make immediate efforts to introduce new measures to signalize their accession to power, we have felt that there are good reasons for expecting beneficial results from the change. We must confess, however, that the beginning has not been at all promising. The failure to indicate a positive policy in regard to the leading questions of the day indicates a serious lack of purpose and principle, while the adoption of the Saraiva project proves either that the ministry is merely an instrument in stronger

hands, or that the measure was of conservative origin, or that it has not moral courage enough to reject it. On the important question of immigration the announcement of the prime minister is far from satisfactory, but still much is to be expected from the minister in charge of that service. On financial questions, no policy whatever is outlined. It is unfair, perhaps, to prejudge an administration from which so much is anticipated, but at the same time it is best to lock the hatches squarely in the face.

THE outlook for the cause of emancipation is far from satisfactory. The prime minister once took occasion to say some sweet things about abolition, which filled the confiding hearts of abolitionists with joy, and those of his old friends and companions with surprise and distrust. His new departure was a nine days' wonder, and was probably a source of greater amusement to him, than of hope to the enslaved. Since then not a word of encouragement for the cause of abolition has ever fallen from his lips. His associates are all ardent advocates or sympathizers with the policy of resistance, and may therefore be expected to place every obstacle in the way of an earlier realization of the total emancipation of slavery. The Saraiva bill is now in the Senate where it is receiving the unconditional support of the ministry. It is the evident intention of the government to pass the bill without any modification, and this will probably be done. The incontestable arguments against the bill are receiving as little attention in the Senate, as in the Chamber, and its adoption may therefore be looked upon as foregone conclusion.

THE immediate union of all the liberal factions in a vote against the Cotelipe ministry on the 24th was unquestionably a surprise, as the prime minister seems to have been entertaining a hope that he could carry on the government for a time with the Chamber as now constituted. The prompt action of the liberal majority not only dispelled this illusion, but it foreshadows a struggle in the coming elections unparalleled in Brazilian history. The new elections law guarantees greater liberty of action among voters than has ever before been the case, and the liberals will certainly make the fullest use of it to retain their present majority. On the other hand, the contest on the part of the ministry will be a struggle for life and supremacy, and no effort will therefore be spared to secure success. The prime minister has the reputation of being one of the craftiest men in Brazil, and at the same time one of those least hampered by scruples; it may therefore be anticipated that he will leave no stone unturned to carry the elections. If now the experiences of the last two elections have infused a little independence into the Brazilian voter, and should he now object to official interference, there will inevitably be serious trouble. Besides this the speech of Silveira Martins in the Senate on the 24th, indicates an irritation which might easily lead to dangerous consequences. This gentleman is the most influential man in Rio Grande do Sul, and it is wholly within his power to arouse an opposition in that province which would require more than words to overcome. The feeling in that province toward the empire, and particularly toward the dominating influence of Bahia, is well known. And not less well known are the complaints and threats of the two Amazon provinces. Under these circumstances, the conclusion is evident that His Majesty is playing with fire; he should take good care that his house be not burned down over his own head.

ACCORDING to the *Correio Paulistano*, the conservative organ of São Paulo, the new minister of finance is an advocate of the following political and economic measures: the development of railways for the cheap and easy transportation of national products; the abolition of export duties on national products; and opposition to the emancipation of slavery. This is essentially a platform of the ultra slave proprietor, and if it correctly represents the views of Sr. Belisario there is absolutely nothing to be expected from his administration which will place Brazil in a better and safer financial condition. Such a platform represents nothing else than the selfish interests of a few thousand bankrupt slaveholders, who want all the legislation and administration of the country so modeled that they may derive the maximum of benefit from it at the minimum of cost. It is a policy which would build railways to every great proprietor's plantation at public expense, and then tax everybody but the class to which he belongs for its cost and maintenance. The lands and the products of the planter would be exempt from all taxation, while the slaves from whose unremunerated labor his untaxed products are derived, will pay the lightest of taxes for the purpose of a nominal discouragement of the institution. This policy recognizes the interests and advantages of only one class, while all the others figure only for revenue-producing purposes. It is sincerely to be hoped that this platform of the new minister of finance is a broader and more liberal one than the *Correio Paulistano* gives him credit for, but if it is not then the only result to be expected is an aggravation of the crisis which now threatens the life of the country.

SINCE the accession to power of the conservatives, there has been much activity among the friends and opponents of the new ministry in discovering and publishing their expressed opinions on the leading questions now before the country. The true policy of the premier in announcing the principles of the conservative party as his ministerial programme, is likely to give the critics plenty to do, for it is indefinite and inconclusive as it is comprehensive. No one knows what the principles of the conservative party are, for it seems to have been quite as devoid of ideas as the liberal party has been of courage and energy. The individual members of the party, however, have been at all times free to express their opinions on public questions, and of these some are now worthy of consideration. The new minister of finance was one of the most determined opponents of the emancipation bill of 1871, and has since been one of the most ardent of its friends in opposition to the changes which the abolitionists have been striving to obtain. In a book published in 1882—entitled *Notas de um Fidalgo*—he expresses the following opinion of that law:

The law of 28th September sought its justification in a fact which appealed more to the imagination than to reality—no one will hereafter be born a slave. In truth, no one more is born a slave, but all the children of slave women continue to be brought up with slaves under the same conditions they would be if the law did not exist. Until the law completes 21 years of existence, the effects of slavery will apparently not be modified.

This is a plain confession that Sr. Belisario looks upon the law of 1871 as a sham—an emancipation in words and not in reality. Under such circumstances there is but one course for him to pursue, as a patriot and man of honor: either to advocate the repeal of this sham, or to so modify it that its liberation of slave children shall be a reality. Legislators may sometimes be deceived into the enactment of a sham measure, but when once they know its true character there can be no excuse for their permitting the lie to continue a law of the land.

THE failure of the Pellegrini contract for the placing of a great loan on the English and French markets, seems to have aroused our Argentine neighbors to the consciousness that they can easily do without it, and that they can raise all the money they want at home. There is the usual talk about national resources, and the greediness of foreign bankers—but all this may be allowed to pass as mere bombast. The two hopeful results of the *fiasco* are, the complete check given to the blind assurance with which the Argentines have lately been managing their affairs, and the sudden awakening to the necessity of reducing expenses. All things considered, the failure of the Pellegrini contract, by which a mortgage was to be given on the customs revenue as security or interest and amortization, was the most fortunate occurrence that could have happened. The Argentines have been discounting the future much too fast, and as long as their credit held out there was little prospect that a halt would be called. Foreign bankers are probably better aware of the dangers of this policy than the Argentines themselves, and their demand for additional security was but the natural expression of an opinion that the safety limit had been passed. If now the Argentines will themselves recognize this fact, and will devote themselves seriously to the proposed cutting down of the budget appropriations, much good will certainly result from this humiliating reverse. No amount of undeveloped resources can justify a nation's living so far beyond its income.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

August 22.—No session in either Senate, or Chamber.

August 24.—In the Senate, Sr. SARAIWA, late prime minister, read the communication to the Emperor in which the cabinet over which he presided asked to resign. The reasons given were that as the cabinet had no expectation of reconciling the liberal party, it was necessary to resign before, or after, a vote of confidence, and the first condition being unanimously considered preferable the ministry decided to resign. The Emperor asked that the presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber should be invited to confer with him on the evening of the 16th, and the Visconde de Paranhos was also called on the 17th. Visconde de PARANHOS, late minister of foreign affairs, said he had waited upon the Emperor on the 16th, and H. M. informed him that he wished him to form a cabinet, which honor he was obliged to decline, for the reasons that had caused his resignation together with the late cabinet still existed, and his taking office would be useless under actual circumstances; upon this H. M. desired to again consult the presidents of the Senate and Chamber. Visconde de PARANHOS, prime minister, said that, charged by the Emperor with the formation of a ministry, he had appealed to the patriotism of those illustrious friends whose names had just been made known in the Senate. The ministry being composed of persons belonging to a political party (*partido político*), upon the principles of this party its policy would be based, and a more extensive programme (plano) would therefore seem unnecessary. He would however say what were the present intentions of the cabinet. Firstly, the cabinet would strive to have the emancipation project passed, leaving to the wisdom and prudence of the Senate such corrections as might be necessary. This latter was not a plank of the platform, but in the debate it would be seen whether the government proposed to amend the project. Secondly, the cabinet would use every endeavor, in which it hoped for the aid of the opposition, to place the country on a fair footing, so far as indispensable governmental measures were concerned. Among these is the budget, already much delayed in debate, and which should be expedited towards its passage. Without the budget, it is impossible to consider improvements of any description for the purpose of consolidating our financial affairs. He considered that if the government could secure these two measures during the present session, which it hoped to do, there would be nothing further to purpose until the next session. In the recess the government would examine into the most urgent measures, and he at once pointed out among these that relating to our financial position, which was known to the Senate and to the country, any measures to improve which position depended upon examinations into practical solutions, through which most correctly and prudently the public credit could be reorganized. The first project tends to tranquillize the public, and without this no improvements could be undertaken. The proof of this was that, almost two sessions had been exhausted, without the government having been able to treat of other matters of great general interest. Of the second, no one can deny the importance, and he considered that after the slavery question, this project should have precedence over all others. If loans were to be made to cover deficits, and deficits again voted to be covered by loans, he would say frankly that the ruin of Brazil was certain (*aplauso*). As a corollary to the first project, the cabinet would also present some measures tending to an improvement in the matter of

immigration. On this question it was the idea of the government to take for a basis the law of September 18th, 1850, leaving the colonists, and forbidding the indiscriminate entry of all immigrants, to depart afterwards for other countries, or to be idle about our streets. The advantages proposed to be extended to foreign immigrants would also be conceded to such Brazilians as desired to settle as owners of land soil, or ceded conditionally, by the state, for he thought that although there might not exist all the labor necessary for the country, there was a sufficiency of native labor to diminish the crisis in agriculture which must appear. In any case, he could not understand why land, pecuniary aid and farm tools should be granted to foreigners immigrating to the empire, and similar advantages not being granted to natives who also desire to start as farmers. The government could assure the opposition of all immigration and justice towards the political and individual rights of the citizen, for he did not consider it dangerous to enemies. With the assistance of the nation and its representatives, he hoped to carry out his promises; were he to be disappointed, he believed that the justice would find him of believing that neither the desire for glory, nor ambition, had called him to place.

Senator SILVEIRA MARTINS also distinguished adversaries from enemies. Parties assumed and left power according to circumstances, but he thought the Emperor should have proceeded according to the principles of the system he had sworn to obey, and according to this system, which is representative, the final inspiration of the sovereign should be received from the majority in the Chamber of Deputies. If H. M. desired to govern with the nation, how could he choose a ministry from the party in minority? Against the nation, not with, could the present cabinet alone retain power; nor could the ideals and promises of the premier secure public confidence, so long as the ministry is formed according to old and definitely condemned practices. In this matter, the strangest spectacle is presented: a country with 300,000 square leagues of territory and 12,000,000 inhabitants, governed by the captain of a wild old man. "What are Brazilians? A miserable flock of sheep?" (satire). A regular farce was shown in what had occurred. The late premier, retiring opportunely, rendered possible a coalition to draw together the party and to form a government with perhaps more abundant ideas than those of the present premier; perhaps to realize a grand ideal, such as that of provincial autonomy (*autonomia dos províncias*), which is a necessity and a necessity the conservative party cannot satisfy. He saw something ridiculous in all this. Why was the position of the Chamber called, being only a puerile *puro teto*? Equal incomprehensibility was the transition to the late minister of foreign affairs, for he met firmly supporting the late premier and would therefore encounter equal or greater difficulties. The late minister was evidently invited that he might decline the office. Thereupon the Crown decided (*julgou*) that, as the late minister could not form a government, nothing was left but to send for the conservatives. Even when H. M. was aware that the majority in the Chamber was liberal, he sought for the conservatives! "What conclusions can be deduced from this? It is a proof that the radical change to be made in the nation is not in parties, but remaining the same; the change is that of an Emperor!" (satire). (The speaker was here advised, that he could not bring the Imperial personality into slurs.) He considered the Senator from Minas, Sr. Affonso Celso, in better position to form a ministry than the present premier. The premier would not take the finance portfolio, naturally because he had been unlucky with it before. With the Americans, the speaker trusted more in luck than in capacity; and as an example, said that when the receipts of a transconductor are small the superintendents dismiss him, but because his honesty is doubted, but because he is unlucky. The premier unashamedly chose the department of foreign affairs, in which he is a threat to the Platine countries, and further a hostile idea tempts the speaker's promise, which the premier had called an *imprensa em império*, and a province fatal to the empire. Rio Grande do Sul at present is prosperous; has nearly completed emancipation, the number of slaves being reduced from 62,000 in January last to 10,000 to-day, and the provincial assembly had already decided upon how these were to be liberated. The speaker had doubted the reports that Sr. Belisario would have the finance portfolio, but had finally to accept the truth. The reasons for surprise at this appointment are immediately perceptible. The minister of finance is not only an important planter; he is also a merchant of this city. (Sr. Paulino de Souza). "It is not correct; Ex. should present proofs of this assertion, and will be unable to do so." He engaged, not in transactions between merchants, but in great (altas) commercial speculations; he was one of the principal partners in the silly (*ingêto*) coffee syndicate, which was one of the causes of the calamitous state of our market. (Sr. Paulino de Souza). "His own capital was at stake, but he never managed this business." The speaker did not attack the reputation of the minister, he merely deserved to show up that the minister should have accepted the portfolio he took, and this because of his position in regard to the Bank of Brazil. (Sr. Paulino de Souza). "This is also incorrect; the operations with the bank are liquidated." The bank is a creditor of the Treasury and furnished the funds for the syndicate operations. Therefore a protégé of the bank should not be minister of finance. (Sr. Paulino de Souza). "He never was, is not, nor does he pretend to be" (a protégé). A sharp exchange of remarks here occurred between the speaker and Senator Paulino de Souza. The speaker continuing said that the confidence in public tranquility could hardly have been increased by the Senator from Bahia, Sr. Junqueira, having taken office, for the Duque de Caxias had said that through him the army had become an anarchist, for he addressed even drummers and prisoners in the guard-houses. He criticized the silence of the premier on the emancipation project, and declared his opposition to increased duties for the remuneration of slaveholders, while as to immigration, he thought the remarks of the premier were of little profit—vague and only ornamented with the idea of *native colonization*. As to his own province, he pointed out how excellent was its financial posi-

tion. The government might nominate any member of its party, so long as he is an honest man, as president. Otherwise, the provincial assembly will refuse duties, for it will be preferable that the money remains in the pockets of the contributors, rather than to see it misspent by idiotic (*mentecatos*) presidents, or by those upon whose honesty no reliance can be placed.

BARÃO DE COTEGRÉ replied that the speech of Sr. Silveira Martins did not require the answer he might give on a different occasion, but only a few marginal notes; of these he would commence with the most important. With all the sincerity of which he might be considered wise, he denied that he was a partisan of war, but most decidedly one of peace, of peace with honor. The peaceful arrangements with foreign powers was one of those influences upon which he calculated to improve the financial position, for it would put a stop to the continual armaments which threats and fear of war impose upon us. Secondly, in the request of the Rio Grande Senator that the future president of that province might be such a person as would inspire confidence in the Senator, he might add, "and such a one as will not betray our policy." If the Senator clause, let him organize a list of three or four names, and he would do his best to choose from these nine, who might be faithful to conservative principles, and not under a conservative chief serve the liberal policy of Sr. Silveira Martins. (Sr. Silveira Martins).—"Sr. Andrade Pinheiro?" He begged the Senator not to force him into a system of reprisals, contrary to his desire; but, in war, as in war. (Here there was a dialogue between the premier and Senator Martinho Campos). The premier continuing said the preceding speaker had pointed out a good and a wrong action of his. That which was considered praiseworthy was his abstention from assuming the finance portfolio, but as this question had been fully discussed before, why again bring it into debate? The wrong action, according in the Senator, was the placing of the present minister of finance in this department. While some persons on the Exchange (*Brasil*) had declared this was [the speaker] not taking the finance portfolio had somewhat reduced the credit of the government, the last speaker had added that the effect of this action had been deplorable. Acquainted with the Rio market, he could assure the Senator from Rio Grande that the present minister of finance was considered by all to be of a cultivated and fine character, and incapable of complaisance, or of neglecting public interests, whatever might be the interests of his private affairs. These declarations he considered it necessary to make, that they might be published together with the Senator's speech, so that the country might see that at times he was carried further by his enthusiasm than he intended.

Senator JUNQUEIRA, minister of war, replied to the criticisms of Sr. Silveira Martins, and said that under his former administration of the portfolio the army was materially and morally improved. Senator AFFONSO CELSO said that the minister of war claimed that his name was engraved upon all the great monuments of his department, and while he recognized his great merits he thought it a want of modesty to place such conservators as Manuel Felizido and Caxias below him in merit. The minister declared he did not care about the opinions of the Senator from Rio Grande, but will, in due time, receive them. Some conservative Senators denied he considered it necessary to make, that they might be published together with the Senator's speech, so that the country might see that at times he was carried further by his enthusiasm than he intended.

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In the Chamber, Deputy MOURA, late minister of agriculture, made the same explanations that Sr. Saravia had given in the Senate. Deputy FRAYXAY said he had been called by the Emperor, as president of the Chamber, and had argued that as the emancipation project had passed he thought the liberal deputies would reconcile their disagreements after the cabinet had resigned. The Emperor ordered him to come to an understanding with his friends, and upon his return to the palace, after consulting some of the liberals, he informed H. M. that a liberal government would receive support. Upon which H. M. said he would endeavor to have another liberal cabinet organized and of this intention Sr. Saravia was to be informed, and Visconde de Paranhos was to be invited to the palace. On the 19th, the speaker was again called to S. Christovão and learned that Sr. Paranhos had declined to take office. Upon being questioned by the Emperor he had declared that his private opinion was that the liberal supporters of the emancipation project would grant a budget to a conservative government. BARÃO DE COTEGRÉ spoke in presenting his cabinet in the same sense as above. Deputy MACIEL presented a motion signed by 55 deputies as follows: The Chamber of Deputies having heard the explanations of the president of the council, refuses its confidence to the cabinet of August 26th, and passes to the order of the day. BARÃO DE COTEGRÉ was aware that the conservatives were in a minority, but even if the majority was carried he would not resign office. Deputy MARTIM FRANCISCO moved an amendment to Sr. Maciel's motion, by which the Chamber agrees to pass the budget laws, which was adjourned upon motion of Sr. ZAMA. Deputy GOMES DA CASTRO passed in review the liberal cabinets during the seven years that party held office. 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## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit nickel coins of 200 reis have made their appearance at Santos.

—On a basis of 70,000 population, the death rate in Para last year was 39.8 per thousand.

—The construction of a new market building at Campinas, São Paulo, has been begun.

—The grantee of the Taubaté (S. Paulo) central sugar factory has secured an extension of one year for the formation of his company.

—Our esteemed colleague *O Espírito-Santense* was so overjoyed with the triumph of the conservatives that he had a printer manufacture a special title page for the occasion, in which he felicitates the whole country.

—The *Gazeta*, of Campinas, São Paulo, says that the prolonged drought is seriously diminishing the volume of water in the rivers of that province. The Mogi-guaçu is now so low as to threaten a suspension of navigation.

—A band of gypsies encamped near Santa Barbara, São Paulo, recently became so disorderly that a force of soldiers had to be sent there from Campinas to maintain order. The band left immediately on the arrival of the soldiers.

—The July exports from Victoria, Espírito Santo, amounted to a total official valuation of 128,518\$400. The exports of coffee direct to the United States amounted to 5,050 bags, and that to Brazilian ports 2,245 bags, making a total of 7,295 bags.

—The July receipts of the Manfós [Amazonas] custom house were 15,331\$500, against 53,052\$325 in the same month of last year. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1883-84, were 754,084\$85, which is 266,596\$36 less than those of the preceding year.

—According to the *Porvenir* the total number of deaths in the city of Paulista during the last five years was as follows: 2,152 in 1880; 1841 in 1881; 1,728 in 1882; 2,073 in 1883; and 2,784 in 1884. The number of deaths from small-pox during the last year is given as 800.

—After a four months session, the Bahia provincial assembly was closed on the 31st ult., but without passing the provincial and municipal budgets, or the police and public instruction bills. Just what service has been rendered by this body it will be very difficult to determine.

—Complaints are heard all along the railway lines of the fires caused by passing locomotives. The long continued drought has so dried everything that it needs but a spark to start a serious fire. In some places the planters have been compelled to detail laborers as guards along the railway.

—The officials in the Santos custom house have been greatly scandalized by the discovery of the use of pictures of the images of Bon Jesus do Bomfim de Iguape and Nossa Senhora do Rosário da Apparecida as tickets on some goods recently dispatched there. The authorities have ordered the removal of the sacrilegious tickets.

—An attempted assassination occurred in Campinas on the night of the 23d ult., when an unknown man fired from a hiding-place upon three Itabirans. One man was seriously wounded and another slightly injured in the arm. The frequency of these murderous assaults in Campinas indicates a very serious state of affairs in that place.

—A São Paulo jury discharged a prisoner the other day who had been arrested for theft. The fellow was so elated over his good fortune that he had to steal 300\$ right away to give proper expression to his feelings. In this it is to be hoped that Brazilian juries will awaken to the fact that their leniency to thieves and cut-throats is somewhat misplaced.

—The *Correio Paulistano* has taken the trouble to examine the records for the influence of the Barão de Cetegipe on exchange, and finds that the rate has invariably gone up whenever he fills a cabinet position. From this, our colleague concludes that exchange is now sure to go up. It would seem that the illustrious gentleman in question has an inexplicable magnetic influence on the rate of exchange.

—The steamer *S. Salvador* of the Companhia Bahiana, collided with an unknown steamer off Abrantes, between Estâncio and Bahia, on the morning of the 20th ult. Although the two vessels saw each other, and made signals to warn each other, they finally succeeded in colliding, which resulted in the sinking of the *S. Salvador*. There were about 60 passengers on board this steamer, all of whom were saved. The beach was only a mile distant, but on landing hundreds of natives from the vicinity were gathered there to receive them, armed with knives and bill-hooks. There is a suspicion that foul play was meditated, which was thwarted by the large number of passengers. The strange steamer drew off without making her name known, though signals were made asking if assistance was required.

—The São Paulo papers say that the number of brokers in Santos is to be increased to nine.

—The São Paulo Central Sugar Factories Co., was declared bankrupt on the 28th ult. The São Paulo papers state that the debts amount to 700,000\$.

—The receipts at the Pernambuco custom house for the fiscal years 1883-84 and 1884-85 are officially stated to have been 12,180,509\$273 and 8,901,662\$934 respectively.

—Conselheiro Antônio da Costa Pinto e Silva, the newly appointed president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, took the oaths and assumed his office on the 26th ult.

—A correspondent of the *Diário de Notícias* writes from Barra Mansa, Rio de Janeiro, on the 25th ult., that upon the reception of a conservative "big gun" there seventy (!!) dozens of rockets were let off. Fancy how happy the manufacturer must have been!

—According to a recent São Paulo police report there were 432 persons arrested and imprisoned in that city between the 14th May and 24th August. This is a very unfavorable showing for the Athens of Brazil.

—The *Diário de Campinas*, S. Paulo, of the 23d ult., says that a merchant there caught a thief in flagrante and found him to be one of the police force. This guardian of the peace was submitted to examination during which he declared that all the police force were implicated in burglaries and thefts. Edifying!

—The Espírito Santo custom house receipts for 1884-85 were as follows: Imports, 45,533\$160; port dues, 9,408\$800; exports, 54,350\$651; interior taxes, 35,321\$800; extraordinary, 20,889\$80; revenue for special purposes, 2,110\$800; sepoys, 1,651\$720; total, 140,123\$417. For the preceding year [1883-84] the total receipts were 145,274\$299, or 5,150\$882 more than last year.

—A São Paulo colleague says that a party was arrested there because he offered to sell for \$5 the following articles: a silver watch, a new basket, an ivory-handled fan, six children's shirts, a petticoat, three *babedores* [what are *babedores*?], an apron, two lady's paletoets, six pairs of trousers, ten marked towels, six screws [*parafusos*] and a book! And no wonder either!

—The Espírito Santo chief of police has issued regulations for the registry and guidance of all porters, providing for their organization into companies, the length of their shirts, the place where the registry number shall be worn, the place where employment shall be solicited, the days and hours of labour, and the rules of conduct. No messenger or courier will be permitted to carry packages. This is probably one of the coming phases of "free labour."

—An Uberaba paper publishes an article, from which the *Diário Popular*, S. Paulo, prints extra, stating that the Paulista railway was studying a plan for extending a steam tramway to Uberaba. The length would be about 16 kilometres from São Bartholomeu to Ubeiraba and no serious difficulties interfere. The line would apparently enter competition with the Moçambique railway. The difference in freight would be 50 to 60 per cent. (?)

—The *Jornal do Commercio* has little faith in the recuperative strength of the province of Bahia. Writing on the 1st of our *diário*, in referring to the authority granted by the provincial assembly to realize some 600,000\$ employed in shares of the Bahia Central railway, says: "Unhappily it may be assured that within a year an identical necessity will arise. State and provinces doing nothing for some time past, but raise loans to cover deficits, hopeless of putting a stop to these, or with only so faint an expectation, as is clearly proved by the liquidation of each fiscal year." The *Jornal* at least here joins the pessimist group?

—O *Baependiano*, published at Caxambu, Minas Gerais, claims that the Minas and Rio railway collected for six months up to 31st December ult., 104,803\$250, upon which the commission earned was 4,192\$130. If an equal sum be collected for the following six months, the amount collected will nearly equal the receipts, or will be very little under the revenue, collected at all the *recebedouros* in the southern part of the province. From this fact the *Baependiano* deduces a proof that the railways should act as fiscal agents for collecting provincial duties.

—The Bahia provincial assembly has authorized the sale of the shares held by the provincial treasury of the Brazilian Imperial Central railway to the amount of 600,000\$, and also those of the Nazaré and São Anna trams, for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate deficits of the past year. Besides this the president of the province is authorized to make a loan not exceeding 1,150,000\$ for the same purpose. These are only temporary measures, and as the excess of expenditures is going on unchecked the province will next year have the same difficulty to solve, but without the same means wherewith to do it.

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—The Sociedade Central de Iluminação has appealed to Conde de Mesquita to divide up some of his property into lots for immigrants. The Conde having no by-laws to restrict his action may, perhaps, see his way to meeting the appeal.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway in May were 773,225\$751 and expenses 545,518\$766.

—The July traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway were 88,793\$810, and expenses 35,346\$888. —*Diário de Notícias*.

—In June the traffic receipts of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway were 45,192\$660, and expenses 46,559\$880.

—The July traffic receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 133,819\$500; expenses are not given.

—The Rio Grande and Cacequi railway receipts in July were 36,233\$250 and expenses 44,408\$360. —*Diário de Notícias*.

—The report of the Macaé and Campos railway gives traffic receipts at 145,001\$667 and expenses \$3,616\$242 for the year ending July 31st last.

—The June traffic receipts of the Bahia and São Francisco railway were 39,779\$310 and the expenditures 32,727\$880, leaving a deficit of 1,947\$770.

—The June traffic receipts of the Natal and Noroeste, Rio Grande do Norte, railway were 2,798\$500 and expenses 17,5,8\$405, leaving a deficit of 14,710\$355.

—A credit for 200,000\$ has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rolling stock, etc., for the Dom Pedro II railway extension.

—While the D. Pedro II railway advertises for tenders to furnish sleepers, the Bahia and Minas company publishes that they can meet the bill. Could not some arrangement be effected?

—On the 24th ult., the minister of agriculture requested his colleague of finance to pay the Moçambique railway 21,000\$, amount of interest guaranteed for the first six months of the current year.

—In the contractors of the D. Pedro I railway do not carry their point, it will be for me want of artistry. The lecture on the subject occupies eight columns of the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—The minister of agriculture authorized the payment of 300,000\$ to the São Paulo and Rio railway, guaranteed interest for the first six months of his year, upon the responsibility of the director.

—A locomotive with two freight cars, on the Guaporé railway, had an accident on the 29th ult. Between the 18th and 19th kilometres something gave way, and the driver, fireman and brakeman seem to have lost their heads. There are no casualties to report, fortunately, but wagons and engine are seriously damaged.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 31st says that the traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway in 1884 were 1,191,598\$040, and expenses 1,63,654\$726, leaving a balance of 127,943\$914, which is 26,169\$777 less than in 1883. The general government has guaranteed 7 per cent. on 10,500,000\$ so that the payments have been 531,431\$309 in 1883, and 617,556\$686 in 1884.

—The minister of agriculture under date of the 7th July advised the president of the province of Paraná that the Recife and S. Francisco rail-way could not apply to arbitration against the decision that taxes could not be charged to traffic expenses. The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 29th ult., thinks these taxes should not be imposed.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Desembargador José Coelho Basíos took charge, as chief of police, of the department on the 27th.

—On the 25th ult., the *Diário de Notícias* says, Senator Luiz Antônio Vieira da Silva was elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Brazil.

—First Lieut. Dr. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro entered upon his duties as director of the Meteorologic and Magnetic Service of the Empire on the 25th ult.

—Who is the engineer contracted with in the United States for the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements? We were certainly under the impression that the engineer on his way out was a Hollander or Belgian.

—A professor of the Naval School is also favorable to the establishment of a meteorological service for the empire, with forecasts *et idem annus genitus*. The telegraphic service will be improved in anticipation, of course?

—The action of Russia in increasing the duties on coffee, after the unlimited free trade made of the bean offered to the inhabitants of various cities of that empire, cannot be too strongly stigmatized. What is the *Centro* going to do about it?

—The Sociedade Central de Iluminação has appealed to Conde de Mesquita to divide up some of his property into lots for immigrants. The Conde having no by-laws to restrict his action may, perhaps, see his way to meeting the appeal.

—It only required fourteen days for a letter to go from Rio to Praia Grande. Passengers usually go over in about three-quarters of an hour.

—The *Diário de Notícias* hears that the government has deferred the voyage of the engineer engaged to superintend the Rio Grande bar improvements.

—If Chili increases the duty on coffee now, we are to use classical Portuguese — *no rato seu achará*, and the exposition business will be knocked on the head.

—The minister of agriculture has recently authorized the employment of a lady as telegraph operator at Igarapé-sú. This is a new departure in the right direction.

—The minister of the empire has remitted to the pro-temp. director of the University of São Paulo 229 diplomas of bachelors and 20 of doctors, who have recently taken their degrees. — *Exchange*. Goodness gracious! 249 lawyers more!

—The section of machinery of the Polytechnic School sent in a report on the 26th ult., signed by Messrs. Schreiner, Calheiros da Giça and Paulo Frutuoso, stating that the lathe of Renard and Kieles in France and of Wolff and Wells in Germany, are but copies of the Julius Cesar invention.

—During the field exercises at Santa Cruz, the guard at the *Citadela de Anchieta* was furnished by the marines. The officer of this guard told the *Faro* that he was almost devoured by certain illegal tenants of the guard rooms. Can it be possible that a navy officer is thinner-skinned than one holding a commission in the army?

—According to the *Jornal* 1,899 immigrants arrived here during July. Of these 842 were Italians, 822 Portuguese, 143 Germans, etc. Males 1,396 and females 503; 1,398 were over 21 and 501 less than 20 years of age. During the first seven months of this year the same authority estimates the total arrivals at this port at 14,935 souls.

—Mr. Ayres Carter, a well known coffee broker, has organized and delivered to the Associação Commercial a set of standard coffee samples to serve in questions as to qualities. The coffee brokers, Messrs. Agustinho José Gonçalves Pereira, Greve, Esteíque and Augusto de Souza, appear to have examined the samples, but none of Mr. Rego's staff seem to have done so.

—The forces of the army and the cailets returned from Santa Cruz on the 26th. There were no casualties during the campaign, and the hall with which it round up is said to have been very animated. As is usual, the *cailets* were a marked feature of the procession through the streets, and one daily colleague is bold in their criticisms of the edifying scene presented.

—The *Almanach Luso-Brasileiro* for 1886 says that the imperial government is now expending 39,000,000\$ a year in the salaries of public employees, the provincial governments 10,000,000\$, and the municipalities 18,000,000\$. In some provinces these salaries exceed the total revenue, as in Matto Grosso and Goyaz. It certainly does seem a pretty large sum to pay for the work done!

—One of our daily colleagues (who however confesses he was not invited) says the invitations to the hall at Santa Cruz marked for the ladies morning toilettes and for the gentlemen "claw-hammer" jackets (*cascas*) and black cravats. A correspondent on the spot, however, goes into ecstasies over the toilettes of the ladies. Which is correct?

—By an official dispatch of the 1st inst. the new minister of agriculture recalls the prohibition against Dr. Bustamante's admission into the department offices, which was announced some weeks ago by his predecessor. It is very properly declared that such a prohibition is contrary to law, and that the responsibility for abuses belongs rather to the department officials than to those who are admitted on business.

—O *País* of the 28th ult. mentions that the government had ordered from M. Lévassor, of Paris, geographical maps of the empire that cost 40,000\$. These maps have been subjected to an examination here, with the following result. "The towns of Jaguariaíva and Uruguaiana of Rio Grande are in Uruguay, for they appear upon the left banks of the Jaguariaíva and Uruguay rivers. Itaque, Pelotas and some other towns of the province do not appear at all on the map. The course of the rivers is entirely wrong. As to the province of Espírito Santo, it suffices to mention that the map shows the following towns: S. Malhão [?], Serro [?], and Victoria as the only ones in the province! It is impossible to mention all the defects of these maps, but they may be estimated from the above examples." We translate this literally, and if it be true, it would be enough to make a man tear his hair. 40,000\$ for maps that are not worth two *centavos*! Let the geographical members of the legislature call up this question.

—O Paiz says that some of our deputies receive their mileage allowance and then claim gratuitous passages by steamer and rail. Rough on the parties.

The total number of deaths in this city last month was 820, or an average of very nearly 26 1/2 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average of about 29 per thousand. The deaths from yellow fever amounted to 13, and from consumption 128.

—Senador Júlio Alencar has been appointed president of the province of S. Paulo and Srs. Tristão de Alencar Araripe, Alfredo de Escragnolle Tanay and Antônio Joaquim Rodrigues presidents of Paraná, Paranaíba and Espírito Santo.

—The minister of agriculture has refused the proposal of the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil company to abandon two factories in Pernambuco under condition of allowing an increase of 10 per cent. on the capital employed in the four factories built and now at work.

—The fests on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. are going to be magnificent. Rockets in abundance; church bells at all hours; artillery posted in the Campo da Aclamação; emancipation papers; regatta at Botafogo; fire-works at Villa Isabel. Enfim, o diabo a quatro!

—On the 30th ult., the Lyceu Litterario Portuguese had a fest, at which the Emperor, Empress and the Contos and Contesse d'Eu were present. A picture of Victor Hugo was unveiled and prizes were delivered to the successful students of this most praiseworthy institution, which is a credit and an honor to the Portuguese colony of Rio.

—The Emperor made a visit to the central station of the Rio fire department on the 31st ult., where he remained two hours examining the apparatus and inspecting a fire drill. His Majesty was highly pleased with what he saw and was convinced that nothing better could be found in the United States — not even in Boston.

—The minister of agriculture has recently issued an order to the presidents of the provinces to discontinue the issuing of free passes for transportation on subsidized steamship lines and state railways. This privilege has become so scandalously abused that anyone with a little influence could travel at pleasure at the public expense.

—Two translations of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, articles have been published in pamphlet form in this city and are, apparently, meeting with a considerable sale. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the proceeds of their sale will not be applied to the suppression of a great evil, as has been done by the *Gazette*.

—Novelties are constantly appearing, although the contrary is at times alleged. At a lecture upon education recently delivered, the lecturer asserted that some public school teachers did not know how to read (!). The report of the lecture says the speaker was applauded upon terminating his discourse.

#### MARRIED.

HEYLAND — FOX — July 28, at All Saints', Banksome, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Langford Browne, assisted by the Rev. Charles Dwyer, vicar of the parish, Capitão J. R. K. L. Heyland, Royal Artillery, youngest son of Colonel J. R. Heyland, to Mary Beatrice, second daughter of D. M. Fox, M. I. C. E., of Birkdale, Bournemouth, and late of São Paulo, Brazil.

#### CENTRAL AMERICAN COFFEE.

In the March consular reports Consul Schreider, of Costa Rica, has an article in reference to American trade with that country, in which he speaks of the coffee of Costa Rica and Guatemala. The government statistics for 1883 give the following table:

Costa Rica:	
Coffee plantations.....	7,490
Number of coffee trees.....	23,449,278
Pounds.....	40,505,300
Value, at 93 1/4 cents \$/lb.....	\$3,025,330
Guatemala:	
Coffee plantations.....	5,431
Number of coffee trees.....	50,084,283
Pounds.....	43,425,555
Value, at 10 cents \$/lb.....	\$4,342,555

This result of the coffee harvest indicates the superiority of the Costa Rican soil. Its trees give nearly two pounds of coffee per tree, while in Guatemala not much more than one pound of coffee per tree is obtained. Two pounds of coffee per tree is regarded as rather a lean harvest, but a higher average quantity can not be obtained, as the trees have not been manured for fifty years. Men of experience have found that by applying manure the coffee trees will yield easily one pound more. This would increase the harvest 22,446,748 pounds of coffee, or, in other words, increase the huckeling power of the country by nearly \$2,250,000. But the people prefer to let nature alone, because to do otherwise would require some labor.—*St. Louis Grocer.*

#### THE BEETHOVEN CONCERT.

The 4th annual concert of the Beethoven Club was given at the Cassino on the evening of the 1st inst., and, all things considered, was a very successful and enjoyable affair. Strictly speaking, the concert was given by the Ferrari opera company under the auspices of the Club, as only two selections were rendered by members — a piano concert by Arthur Napoleão, and a violin concert by Oliva Beck. The attendance was very large — too large, in fact, for the seating capacity of the place.

Our space will not admit an extended notice of the programme, which was a long one, but in general terms it may be characterized as well selected and excellently rendered. The orchestra, under the direction of Sig. Bassi, achieved a real triumph for Rio de Janeiro, where noise is too often confounded with music. In all respects, it was one of the most pleasing concerts ever given in this city, and for this the Club deserves the hearty thanks of all those who appreciate good music.

In some other respects, however, there were defects of management which ought not to be passed uncriticized. In the first place, there was too liberal a patronage of the bar for an occasion of this character; in the second place, there was a manifest improvidence in the admission of members of the Emperor's bodyguard whose snuffed uniforms were hardly in keeping with the evening dress worn by the ladies and gentlemen present; in the third place, the outside arrangements were very defective, many people being kept in the transitory half an hour because of the blockade of carriages in the street; and, lastly, the scenes enacted in the gentleman's cloak room at the close of the concert were decidedly out of harmony with the occasion. For over an hour the space before the cloak-room door was more like a bear garden than anything else, and certainly reflected little credit on the gentlemanly instincts of the best society of Rio, instead of so much "aesthetic," the Club should devote a little of its attention to the teaching of "good manners."

#### ENGLISH CAPITAL IN BRAZIL.

*Jornal do Commercio*, 30th Aug.

The capital raised in England for Brazilian undertakings, together with loans for State necessities reached in April last the sum of £41,461,458, viz.: Railways..... £16,464,624  
Central factories..... 1,374,300  
Gas..... 1,284,365  
Telegraphs..... 2,600,170  
Navigation..... 6,628,285  
Mines..... 741,220  
Sewage..... 1,723,000  
Tramways..... 132,130  
Ceará harbor..... 48,664  
Banks..... 1,000,000  
Loans, outstanding in November..... 18,486,708

£44,461,458

The amount of capital on which interest is guaranteed by the country is:

Railways .....	£15,967,924
Central factories.....	550,650
	£16,518,574

but as the S. Paulo railway is not only no longer burdened on the Treasury, but is rapidly repaying the amounts advanced on guarantees, the guaranteed capital on railways becomes reduced to £13,717,924.

#### COMMERCIAL

*Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1885*

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1,000), gold 27 d.  
do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 per £1 sig..... 54 45 cents  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 1587  
do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold..... 8 889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 183 1/4.  
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 681 or gold  
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 per £1 sig..... 36 75 cts  
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 2 721

Value of £1 sterling .....

#### EXCHANGE.

August 22 — Market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged, but bills of exchange were reported down at 18 1/2—18 1/4 and bank on Paris at 51/2; firm second hand business was reported at 18 1/2—18 1/4. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 1/4 and francs at 51/2. There was not much doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

August 24 — Rates were advanced to 18 1/2 on London, 51/2 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; 28730 on New York at sight. The market is quiet but firm, and commercial sterling is quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

August 25 — The market opened at yesterday's rates, but in the afternoon these were withdrawn and the following posted: 183 1/2 on London, 522 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; 28760 on New York at sight. Market quiet, with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2, closing with buyers at 128 1/2.

August 26 — The market opened at yesterday's rates, but these were almost immediately withdrawn and the following posted: 183 1/2 on London, 522 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; 28760 on New York at sight. Market quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

August 27 — Market steady at unchanged rates; on head-office something was reported at 18 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4 with very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

August 28 — The native banks advanced rates on London to 18 1/2, at which the English banks were drawn on head-offices. There was not much doing with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 1/4. Something on head-office was reported at 18 1/2. Market very firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

August 29 — All the banks were drawn at 18 1/2 on London, 51/2 on Paris and 645—641 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; on New York at 28760. The market was quiet and rates firm. Bills on head-office were obtainable at 18 1/2, and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2, closing with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

September 1 ... — The market was flat and opening rates were soon lowered, the following being posted: 183 1/2 on London, 51/2—51 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 90 dls.; on New York at 28760. There was little doing and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/4; francs 51/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

September 2 — Posted rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—18 1/4 and francs at 51/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

September 3 ... — The market was quiet at unchanged rates. Some trifling transactions were reported in commercial sterling at 18 1/2—18 1/4 and francs. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2.

—At the general meeting on the 31st ult. of the shareholders of the Jardim Botânico tramway the accounts were passed and the auditors re-elected. A reserve fund is to be formed.

—The Macaé and Campos railway and the Espírito Santo and Caçapava Navigation companies also held meetings on the 31st at which accounts were passed and auditors elected.

—The meeting of the subscribers to the Banco Unido do Credito was held on the 2nd ult. The meeting decided that the beneficiary bonds should be the property of the organizer, Mr. Paulista, who was elected, together with Messrs. J. Peixoto da Silva, Moreira and Luiz Frias, administrators of the bank. The auditors are Messrs. Antônio Alves da Silva Pinto, John O. Unwin and Francisco Carlos Alves.

—The report of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories states that the position of affairs had greatly improved since the date of the last meeting. The £30,000 in debentures, which the shareholders were invited to take up in order to secure the £30,000 promised by the directors, have all been subscribed and allotted. In consequence of this acquisition of capital, the directors immediately took steps to actively recruit work in Brazil. It had been resolved to invite the public to subscribe for the balance—£68,000—yet unissued of the £60,000 debentures. — *Statist*, August 1.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco da Brasil held on the 27th ult., amendments offered by a shareholder to the project of a reform of the by-laws were carried by a large majority. The principal features of these amendments are: the bank is authorized to establish branches and agencies, which have been submitted to the general meeting by the directors; it may hold shares of companies when considered advisable, but must not operate in these as a regular business; it may make operations in exchange for own account, or on commission. The *relator* of the committee making the report protested against the disorderly manner in which the vote was cast, and a counter-protest was presented signed by nine shareholders, claiming that the ballot was cast according to the decision of the meeting.

—The August receipts of the Rio custom house were:

Importation.....	2,708,047 767
Port dues.....	19,018 640
Exportation.....	544,051 984
Sundries.....	2,038 580
	3,273,158 666
Deposits.....	24,644 997
Resumptions.....	26,182 775
Internal Revenue receipts.....	395,531 556

#### FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

16TH—31ST JULY.  
Exchange fixed.

645-152	at	17 1/2—18 1/4
Frances 987,751	"	521—536 reis
R. Marks 14,7434	"	648—657 reis
		Coffee sold
123,478 lbs weighing 7,348,680 kilogrammes		
1ST—15TH AUGUST.		
Exchange fixed.		
£259,580	at	18—18 1/2 dls.
Frances 1,097,513	"	510—532 reis
R. Marks 76,500	"	642—650 reis
		Coffee sold.
72,793 bags weighing 4,367,700 kilos.		

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags.....	Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31
Receipts yesterday, bags.....	307,000	310,000	313,000	315,000	312,000	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000
Sales for United States, bags.....	15,000	34,000*	38,000	19,000	15,000	13,000	31,000	39,000*	35,000
Sales for Europe, bags.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
State of the market.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on London, private.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Prices: Regular 18 1/2 per lb. to ship expenses and freight by steamer and freight by steamer and freight by steamer.....	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250
do Grand total per 10 kilos expenses and freight by steamer.....	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450	3,450
do Grand total per 10 kilos expenses and freight by steamer.....	7,916	7,916	7,916	7,916	7,916	7,916	7,916	7,916	7,916
Receipts for 2 days.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Aug. 22	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3
Stock this morning, bags.....	307,000	310,000	313,000	315,000	312,000	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000	313,000
Receipts for United States, bags.....	25,000	42,000	48,000	35,000	33,000	31,000	39,000*	37,000	35,000	33,000	31,000
Sale to United States during week.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale to Europe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steamer clearances for United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steamer clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight by steamer.....	35 c. & 5% do sail.....	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%
Steamers loading for United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

August 22	August 23	August 24	August 25	August 26	August 27	August 28	August 29	August 30	August 31	September 1	September 2
Sales for United States during the week.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales for Europe etc. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing clearances for the United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale to United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipments to United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale to Europe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight by steamer.....	35 c. & 5% do sail.....	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%	35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5% 35 c. & 5%
Steamers loading for United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

August 22	August 23	August 24	August 25	August 26	August 27	August 28	August 29	August 30	August 31	September 1	September 2

August 15.		
5	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,088 000
15	do	1,089 000
4,000	Five per cent. apolices.....	89 000
303	Sovereigns.....	13 260
23	deb. Macabé and Campos R.R. ....	80 000
41	Leopoldina R.R. ....	175 000
90	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	139 500
August 16.		
16	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
1,000	do	108 000
3,000	Sovereigns.....	13 000
3	Banco Brazil.....	252 000
57	do	255 000
18	Leopoldina R.R. ....	133 000
43	do	135 000
51	deb. do 2000\$.....	175 000
85	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	139 500
5	Alliança Insc. Co. ....	30 000
August 17.		
500	Six per cent. apolices.....	108 000
10	Banco Industrial.....	194 000
90	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$.....	59 000
511	" Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	175 000
19	" Grão Pará R.R. 61%.....	92 000
35	Alliança Insc. Co. ....	30 000
39	Banco Industrial.....	231 000
8	hyp. notes Banco Predial.....	66 000
August 28.		
51	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
2,500	do	108 000
140	Leopoldina R.R. ....	175 000
50	do	136 000
80	Previdente Insc. Co. ....	43 000
50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real S. Paulo.....	75 000
August 29.		
3	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
2,000	do	108 000
681	Sovereigns.....	13 000
15	Banco Brazil.....	254 000
74	do	255 000
19	Banco Industrial.....	194 000
50	Leopoldina R.R. ....	137 000
2	deb. do 200\$.....	174 000
266	" do	175 000
282	" S. Isabel do Rio Pinto R.R. 200\$.....	185 000
130	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	140 000
16	Brazil de Navegação.....	297 000
89	Pastori, Agric. and Indust.....	71 000
August 31.		
16	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,085 000
6	do	1,086 000
1	do	1,087 000
18	do	1,088 000
10	do	1,089 000
809	Sovereigns.....	12 000
33	Banco Brasil.....	258 000
60	Banco do Comércio.....	220 000
175	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	110 000
10	Caris Urbanos do	665 000
10	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil (9%) .....	97 000
September 1.		
25	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,089 000
9	do	1,090 000
10	do	108 000
40	Banco do Comércio.....	220 000
97	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	173 000
30	" Grão Pará R.R. 61%.....	92 000
50	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	140 000
130	Nacional de Navegação 2 series.....	130 000
50	Previdente Insc. Co. ....	43 000
10	Agios Fluminense do	510 000
30	Alliança do	39 500
50	Brazil Industrial.....	231 000
September 2.		
15	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,088 000
500	do	1,087 000
200	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$.....	59 000
20	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	140 000
24	Brazilinho de Navegação.....	997 000
35	Garantia Insc. Co. ....	185 000
150	Brazil Industrial.....	230 000
100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	71 000
(ex April).		
75	Sept. 3.	75 000
11	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,087 000
8	do	1,088 000
20	Banco Rural.....	290 000
30	Leopoldina R.R. 200\$.....	175 000
205	Caris Urbanos tramway.....	263 000
10	do	108 000
100	Amazon Navigation 3 series.....	115 000
70	Nacional de Navegação 1 series.....	118 000
220	hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	82 000
MARKET REPORT.		
Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1885.		
Exports.		
Coffees.—There has been a very fair amount of business since our last report, although it has not been general. The very heavy receipts would seem to show that planters are pressed for money, and must in consequence hurry their crops to market. At the same time prices are wonderfully well maintained and the market is kept steady. The United States is our best customer, European buyers showing little animation.		
Sales since our last report have been:		
145,782 bags for United States		
44,843 " Europe		
9,091 " Elsewhere		
109,716 bags		
The clearances have been:		
United States:		
Aug. 22 New York Br. st. Kite Pawlett.....	17,672	
25 do Big St. Pascall.....	17,988	
25 Balmoral Br. st. Oakdale.....	15,000	
27 do Amerik Br. Templar.....	8,000	
27 New Orleans Br. st. Humberd.....	22,872	
26 Galveston Ger. br. Ingo.....	4,000	
Sept. 1 New York Br. st. Haller.....	7,556	
1 do Nor. br. Monica.....	13,000	
1 do " Sophia.....	6,618	

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1885.

## Exports.

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Aug. 22

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25 do Big St. Pascall.....

25 Balmoral Br. st. Oakdale.....

27 do Amerik Br. Templar.....

27 New Orleans Br. st. Humberd.....

26 Galveston Ger. br. Ingo.....

Sept. 1 New York Br. st. Haller.....

1 do Nor. br. Monica.....

1 do " Sophia.....

Totals.....

1,085 000

108 000

13 000

252 000

133 000

175 000

139 500

139 500

30 000

30 000

108 000

108 000

13 000

255 000

133 000

175 000

139 500

139 500

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108



## THE RIO NEWS.

## Insurance.

**G**UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.

**T**H E LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rue do Visconde de Iahuna.

**L**ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rue de Theophilo Ottoni.

**P**HÆNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rue Visconde de Itaboraí

**H**OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro

**T**H E MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund..... £ 420,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rue do Visconde de Itaboraí

**C**OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks  
Authorized 1870  
Marine Risks  
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.  
No. 2 Praça das Mauáias.

**R**OYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Injuries against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.  
(Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rue da Candelaria.

**N**OBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.  
LIMITED.

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